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IZVESTIYA Publishes Gromyko Sverdlovsk Speech

PM141326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS special correspondents N. Potapova and A. Sivtsov report: "Soviets' Tasks in Light of 27th CPSU Congress Decisions"]

[Text] Sverdlovsk, 11 Apr — The tasks of Sverdlovsk Oblast soviets of working people's deputies in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were examined by a session of the oblast soviet together with the party aktiv which took place today. A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in its work.

Addressing the session he said:

Today we are discussing a question of immense importance — the tasks of soviets stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress was an event of historic importance. It showed that the party is confidently pursuing a Leninist course and is worthily carrying out the role of vanguard of the working class and the entire Soviet people.

The Central Committee Political Report delivered at the congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, showed the inexhaustible potential of socialist society.

The congress enriched the treasure-house of scientific communism with important theoretical provisions relating both to questions of our domestic development and to international affairs.

The congress program documents fully accord with the tasks set by the party of improving socialism and are imbued with the idea of the need for qualitative changes both in the economy and in society as a whole. The line of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum was fully approved. The plenum put forward and substantiated a detailed concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The essence of party strategy lies in ensuring a materially and spiritually rich life for Soviet people under conditions of peace and in more fully revealing the colossal potential and advantages of the socialist system.

A.A. Gromyko went on to say that the high labor enthusiasm which has recently been evident everywhere is the response to the decisions and directives of the congress. It is also typical of the working people of Sverdlovsk Oblast — a powerful economic, scientific, and cultural center in the Urals which occupies a leading place in the country's sociopolitical and economic life.

Today, in the light of the congress directives, each soviet is naturally asking what it should primarily focus on. Others are also asking the same question. The congress directive is clear: Soviets are responsible for all aspects of life on their territories. Whereas some people may state that it is not their question, such an attitude is unacceptable for soviets. This was also stated at the 27th congress.

As organs of state power, the soviets are masters at the local level. And where this is not true, we must strive to ensure that it becomes so! They lead economic and sociocultural building. They cannot shift this responsibility onto anyone else. Housing and education, consumer goods and health care, transportation and trade, consumer services and nature protection, concern for increasing the material and spiritual level of Soviet people's lives — this is just part of the soviets' boundless sphere of activity.

Questions of social policy have always been at the center of attention of party and state — they have been examined at each CPSU congress. But never before have they been posed with such acuteness or so combatively as they were at the 27th congress. Anyone who was a delegate to the congress accurately and clearly realizes this. The congress called for a resolute turn toward the needs of the social sphere and for an intensification of the social orientation of the economy, scientific and technical progress, and the running of the country's life. And an important role in this is played by the soviets. This idea was well and convincingly emphasized by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech a few days ago in Tolyatti.

Plans, namely the plans for the economic and social development of territories, are the main effective means of resolving urgent tasks locally.

An obligatory demand is being made on plans: They must be comprehensive. In the context of plans and actions, comprehensiveness means combining the interests of sectors, territories, and local soviets and enterprises under higher jurisdiction into a single whole, a single unit. Hence it follows that wherever a new plant, factory, or combine is being built, good quality housing, schools, hospitals, stores, creches, kindergartens, roads, sidewalks, movie theaters, and stadiums should be built at the same time. It is a truism that where this is observed, things go better.

However, life attests that this approach is not yet predominant everywhere. This is because of both to long-standing overcentralization and obstacles that have now been erected by certain ministries and departments. The inability of a number of economic leaders to properly take the population's real needs into accoun., their inadequate understanding of their responsibility for their job, and sometimes plain bureaucratism all play their part. That is why leaders of local soviets often act as petitioners and go from one authority to another, parading their eloquence, which, as a rule, staunch bureaucrats do not lack.

The 5-year plan for the country's economic and social development is now being drawn up. In June it will be examined by the USSR Supreme Soviet and after adoption will become law for all. And what stands behind the plan figures must be implemented. The congress decisions and the nationwide enthusiasm which they have generated oblige us to do so.

Today successful economic development is only possible on the path of intensifying production, improving labor productivity, reducing output prime costs, introducing the achievements of science and technology, improving the running of the national economy, and increasing organization and discipline. These words of the congress decisions are almost cast in metal in terms of their precision and conviction. Thus it seems that they were

directly adopted for the glorious city of Sverdlovsk and for your oblast. Sverdlovsk Oblast and its oblast capital are able to set the country a good example in fulfilling these tasks.

A.A. Gromyko stressed that the majestic tasks set by the party congress demand changes from Soviet organs in the style of work in the highest meaning of the phrase. Initiative, creativity, and professionalism must be the norm of behavior and the internal conviction of each Soviet worker.

We have tight deadlines for introducing economic and social reserves and the additional potential of production, science, and technology and for utilizing all the advantages and the entire force of the socialist social structure.

To this end it is necessary to do a great deal of work. There are many soviets in the cities and the countryside where the necessary restructuring of thinking has not yet taken place and where inertia and sluggishness still abound. Discussion of questions of soviets' activities at USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions, conversations with deputies — workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists in various sectors — and monitoring work by Supreme Soviet standing commissions show that meetings, conferences, and all types of current measures often overshadow the main reason for the Soviet power's existence. The task of really improving people's lives and satisfying working people's interests and needs is overshadowed.

I recall how Vladimir Ilich Lenin once reacted to the actions of the Moscow city soviet. Having discovered that the ispolkom was discussing organizational questions much more than economic questions, he noted: "This is abnormal! It should be the other way around."

I draw your attention to Lenin's position because it is no less topical today than it was in 1920. The essence of the matter is that the organizational work of soviets must not become inward-looking. It is necessary to resolve specific economic and socio-cultural tasks. To that end organizational work is pursued, improved, and made better. Therein lies its task and its purport! Without this it is an empty vessel.

I do not want to make a list at this point, noting the obviously positive things in the oblast. But objectivity demands that your positive achievements be recognized. Your experience deserves to be studied by others.

Familiarization with matters shows that you are assessing what has been achieved more profoundly than in the past, revealing the reasons for shortcomings, and drawing up more well-founded and specific decisions. The general conclusion is undoubtedly that the activity of soviets is changing for the better. This is a good indicator.

In the first quarter of 1986, Sverdlovsk Oblast overfulfilled the targets for production volume and labor productivity in industry. That is a no less good indicator! There is still plenty of work here; but there is also plenty of unutilized potential, which must be awakened and put into action. Perhaps some people will not understand where this dormant potential lies. Such potential does exist in Sverdlovsk Oblast; it is at its enterprises, which have become the pride of the country. In order to awaken and utilize the potential of these enterprises, it is necessary to show greater initiative, will, and resolve.

What, for instance, is the capital construction situation with respect to the enterprises and farms of the oblast's local soviets? In 1985 construction plans were only 69 percent fulfilled for consumer service projects, only 62 percent fulfilled for communications facilities, and only 53 percent fulfilled for local industry projects. And it is not only contracting construction organizations that are accountable here but also local soviet organs. They are not outside observers. As you can see, there are bright spots and dark areas.

This is the picture in the oblast as a whole: Last year the capital construction plan was not fulfilled. More than 4,000 projects simultaneously are at the construction stage and a number of them have been under construction for more than 10 years.

Now for the state of affairs in the oblast's agriculture: Can your present-day harvests of agricultural crops and milk yields really be deemed suitable? What conclusions have been drawn from the fact that one in every four farms finished last year at a loss? Yet the congress resolutely stressed that the agro-industrial complex requires paramount attention.

The essence of the congress directives regarding the restructuring of management in agriculture is known to you: It is necessary to effect a transition to the planning, financing, and management of the agro-industrial complex as an integrated whole at all levels. This must intensify the ties between agriculture and the processing and servicing sectors and improve the economic machinery.

There may be some people who think that the restructuring will automatically bring more meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit to our tables.

No, no one can expect this to happen. This is why I fully share the opinion expressed at your oblast party conference in January that high milk yields must be struggled for directly at the stock unit and feed shop level. And this task can be resolved only by the people's labor and its improved organization.

It would be unfair if, addressing the oblast soviet's session attended by the party aktiv, I failed to draw your attention to the need for a most serious attitude toward the matter of road construction. You know better than any outsider that this is one of your bottlenecks. It fetters your potential, of course.

It is no accident that your plan in this respect is tight. It has been elaborated, and quite well elaborated at that. I am basically familiar with it. It is a tight plan: The volume of road building is set to increase by 40 percent during the 5-year plan period, and almost 2,500 km of hard-surface roads are due to be commissioned. The route of the Krasnoufimsk-Sverdlovsk-Tyumen main highway linking Europe with Asia, which you also have to build in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, runs across your territory.

The of production consumer goods, the expansion of their variety, and in particular the improvement of their quality remain among the most important avenues of soviets' work. Speaking about the

important problem of consumer goods quality, and generally about the quality of output produced by the national economy, it is expedient to recall that passage of the Central Committee Political Report which says: "There is a need for radical measures ruling out the production of defective products and substandard goods. With a view to this, it is necessary to apply the full power of material and administrative influence and make use of our laws. There is evidently a need to pass a special law on output quality." Such a law is already being drafted.

The activity of soviets covers a number of other spheres for which they bear responsibility — exacting and labor-intensive, but nevertheless important spheres since they affect man's interests directly, regardless of whether he lives in a city or in the countryside. I have in mind primarily housing construction. It is no accident that questions of improving Soviet people's housing conditions were given a particularly forceful airing at the party congress.

Action by everyone is needed to fulfill the congress directive of ensuring an apartment or individual home for every Soviet family in the period through the year 2000. This is a task of the entire people. All ministries and departments, every labor collective, the trade unions, and the Komsomol must play their part in resolving it. And, of course, every soviet of people's deputies, which has an obligation to fully examine the current state of affairs of housing on their territory and be aware of the existing housing pool and actual needs as regards the improvement of housing conditions. Every soviet must mobilize all energies, primarily local potential and resources, to achieve the set goal.

Let us look at the question of health care. Soviet power has ensured a fitting solution for it, a solution of which working people can only dream under capitalist conditions. Incidentally this is well known throughout the world. The preservation of people's health is an important social task in socialist society and in our time, and unflagging attention must be given to it.

The party congress pointed out strongly and energetically the need to sharply improve the state of affairs in this sphere. Good medical services including the utilization of the latest equipment, check-ups, regular medical examinations at work, and the creation of modern medical treatment institutions — this is what Soviet man needs.

Unfortunately, there are instances when medical treatment institutions are short of medical personnel, certain medicines, or places for patients. Other serious shortcomings also exist. This situation is intolerable. Soviet people have a right to expect a sharp improvement of the state of affairs throughout the health care sphere.

The preservation of health demands the pooling of efforts by soviets, trade unions, and enterprises in organizing rest periods in preventive clinics, sanatoriums, and other health care institutions. The oblast's major enterprises maintain them in a fair condition. Labor and rest must be a source of Soviet people's satisfaction. Soviets must be directly involved in monitoring the fulfillment of plans for the construction and quality of such projects and must organize their work in conjunction with the trade unions.

We have so many remarkable descriptions of the Urals! Such natural beauty cannot be found anywhere else in the world. It seems as if every mountain greets the traveler from afar, whether he is arriving by train or car. What rare natural beauty. No wonder it has been so succinctly depicted in Bazhov's stories! Rainbow-hued Ural rocks have fired the imagination of many generations of people, both young and old.

The logical conclusion stemming from this is that nature, this unique landscape, the region's beauty must be preserved. A worthwhile and noble task! It also has other aspects — national economic, social, and educational. Soviets and the oblast leadership in general must display energy and inventiveness so that, while developing the economy, the originality of these enchanting places can be preserved.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state show constant concern for socialist legality and the maintenance of public order and are struggling against those who break the law, against embezzlers and bribe-takers. Much has been done in this struggle at the local and republic level. People who breach the norms of our morals, abuse trust, and overstep legal limits must be held most rigorously to account. There must be such accountability! Help in this direction is offered by publicity and control, and primarily by control from below — control by workers collectives and public organizations.

People's deputies also have a great role here. Who if not a deputy knows and must know the situation in the region and in production, and sees those who live off unearned incomes and breach the principles of social justice? Much depends on deputies and their active stance. Every one who has been elected by the people must be a fighter for the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress directives.

The struggle against crime remains topical. While there was an overall reduction in the number of serious crimes in your oblast last year, there are stilll a significant number of instances of embezzlement of socialist property, theft of private property, and hooliganism.

Strict obedience of laws is both a constitutional and a political demand. It is incumbent upon law enforcement organs, leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, institutions, and organizations, and all officials to bear this in mind in their daily activity.

A serious struggle is being waged in the country against drunkenness and alcoholism. Today, as was noted at the party congress, there are already tangible successes in the struggle against this social evil. This is confirmed by numerous facts. But the objectives set by the party must be achieved strictly in line with the laws that have been passed. There must not be and there will not be any retreat at all. Socialist society must be sober and morally healthy! This is an obligation imposed on every citizen of the country by the morals of socialist society and the lofty ideals of our world philosophy.

The organization of meaningful leisure and the improvement of the work of culture centers, clubs, libraries, and cultural and sports complexes constitute an important aspect of soviets' activity. Tourism, physical culture, amateur artistic activity, and

truck-farming and orcharding associations — all these enable people to spend their free time sensibly.

It is completely appropriate to also draw your attention to a question closely linked with this — the question of expanding the construction and consolidating the material and technical base of rayon culture centers and clubs in the countryside. This question was recently discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. As you know from the relevant resolution which was published in the press, it is planned to build twice as many club institutions in the 12th 5-Year Plan period as in the 11th. And why should Sverdlovsk Oblast not set an example in the solution of this important problem? In our opinion, your potential allows you to do so!

The need to further deepen democratic principles in the running of the state and the activity of ispolkoms was discussed at the party congress. Indeed, it is necessary to do much more work to improve the state apparatus and eliminate red tape and bureaucracy.

The 27th congress showed that the success of the cause and the acceleration of the country's development can be ensured only through the creativity of the masses. And if the state of affairs were to be examined exactingly and in a principled party fashion, one could not fail to perceive that the human factor is still inadequately utilized in our socialist practice.

It can be said without exaggeration that our economic and human potentials are both inexhaustible. Taking the country as a whole, deputies alone number 2.3 million. This is a vast number! The guarantee that this potential is inexhaustible lies in the very nature of the socialist system, the full power of the people, the public ownership of the means of production, and the absence of exploitation and oppression.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the congress decisions defined most lucidly the international strategy of the Communist Party and Soviet state, the chief aim of which is to ensure for Soviet people the opportunity to live and labor in peaceful conditions.

A.A. Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union's proposals concerning a world free of weapons of mass destruction have encountered active support from broad sections of all the progressive public. These proposals have also been received with understanding by those figures in the West who, while not being ideological kindred spirits of ours, soberly assess the threat hanging over mankind and display a sincere interest in the improvement of the planet's political climate.

The new Soviet initiatives are exerting a tremendous influence on the course of events in the world. They instill in people's hearts the hope that lasting peace is possible, albeit a difficult matter.

We do not, of course, shut our eyes to the fact that militarist circles in the United States and in the NATO countries are gambling on prolonging the arms race and on strong-arm methods in world politics. After all, during the Soviet-U.S. meeting at the highest level in Geneva it was stated in the joint document that there must be no nuclear war and that the sides will not seek to attain military superiority.

All this indicates that those who oppose the improvement of the international situation and the arms race apologists are reluctant to renounce a dangerous course in world affairs.

Guided by the decisions of the congress, our party will seek to solve the problems of international security, of the reduction and total elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction, and of preventing the militarization of space. The Soviet Union intends to continue to follow the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence among states.

In a nutshell, it is a question of a vigorous Soviet foreign policy in all spheres in the interests of the highest and most noble goal — the preservation of peace. In the struggle to solve this task the Soviet Union is marching arm in arm with the other fraternal socialist states.

In seeking to end the arms race and strengthen peace, the Communist Party and Soviet State are paying unremitting attention to the strengthening of the country's defense capability. M.S. Gorbachev spoke most clearly about this from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum. We shall continue to cherish fondly the security of our motherland. The Warsaw Pact Organization — a constructive factor in European and world politics — stands guard like a mighty bastion over the borders of the fraternal socialist states.

The foundation of the effectiveness of our foreign policy is the selfless labor of the Soviet people. In whatever sector of communist construction a Soviet person may be working, he has to know full well that his labor is also a contribution to our country's foreign policy.

Our optimism is guaranteed by the heroic labor of all Soviet people, including the working people in the twice order-bearing Sverdlovsk Oblast and the order-bearing city of Sverdlovsk. The people will never forget the contribution made by Urals workers to the victory of October and the building of socialism, and remember the heroism displayed by Sverdlovsk's people during the grim years of the Great Patriotic War. The oblast's working people are rightly proud of their successes.

The party Central Committee expresses confidence that the oblast's working people will do everything to resolve the economic and social tasks facing them, thus writing new pages in the annals of the Soviet people's heroic deeds.

We did not particularly plan for this meeting of ours to take place on 11 April, on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the first manned flight in space by Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin. It just happened. This is an instance when accident seems to have a deliberate meaning. It consists of the fact that 25 years ago a great power — the Soviet Union — brilliantly demonstrated man's colossal ability in unraveling the laws of nature so as to make them serve mankind and the cause of peace, for which our country is persistently struggling.

Gramov To Head New State Sports Committee
LD111811 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS — The presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has transformed the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport at the Council of Ministers of the USSR into a Union-Republican State Committee of the USSR for PHYSICAL Culture and Sport. Marat Gramov was appointed as its chairman.

Marat Gramov was born in 1927.

He worked as a Komsomol and party functionary in Stavropol territory starting with 1948. In 1967-1983 he held an important post in the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1983 he was appointed chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport at the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Composers Congress Ends; Khrennikov Elected
LD042014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 7th all-union congress of composers concluded its work in Moscow today. Present at the closing session were Comrades Demichev and Yakovlev.

At the first plenum of the board of the USSR Composers Union, Comrade Khrennikov was elected board first secretary.

MVD Collegium Discusses Congress Tasks
PM141000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Collegium Session"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR MVD Collegium was held on 9 April. It discussed the tasks of internal affairs organs stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

It was noted at the Collegium that in the work of internal affairs organs to reinforce legality and law and order, paramount importance is attached to preventive measures, elimination of the causes and conditions contributing to violations of the law, and efficient disclosure of crimes. Specific measures were outlined to step up the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property, the receiving of unearned income, bribetaking, speculation, drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, and other antisocial phenomena.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of selecting and placing cadres; further improving party and political, and ideological and educational work with personnel; increasing openness; regularly informing the population of internal affairs organs' activity; strengthening ties with labor collectives and the public; and improving work style.

Participating in the Collegium's work were: N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov; Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court V.I. Terebilov; USSR Minister of Justice B.V. Kravtsov; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; responsible workers in the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers; and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

Historian Examines CPSU's Leading Role
PM091054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Kasyanenko:"The Leading Force of Society; the 27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Acceleration"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress has adopted a scientifically substantiated, realistic, and mobilizing strategy for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development based on scientific and technical progress, a strategy that has met with the Soviet people's active support. Deepening and enriching the ideas and revolutionary initiatives of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the congress has swung society sharply toward new tasks.

Closing the congress, M.S. Gorbachev said: The party "is entering the postcongress period better organized, more united, and more battleworthy, equipped with a well-considered long-term policy. It is fully resolved to act purposefully, aware of the complexity, scale, and novel nature of the tasks facing it, not afraid of difficulties and obstacles."

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress have made a considerable contribution to the further development of the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the Communist Party and its growing role in socialist society.

Historical experience indicates that at every new stage of communist building, the CPSU's leading role is enhanced in accordance with the changed conditions; its influence on the activity of all the components of the socialist society is intensified. This is true in particular of turning points in history when demands on party leadership increase substantially. The concept of acceleration adds new content to the party's activity. This activity is marked by a more profound and comprehensive approach to tackling domestic and international problems, an intensification of the scientific substantiation of immediate and long-term tasks, an increase in the effectiveness of policy, and an improvement in the style and methods of work of the party itself.

The new edition of the CPSU Program adopted by by the congress defines the main factors which lead to the law-governed enhancement on the party's leading role and result in increasingly high demands on the standard of political and organizational activity.

The current stage, the stage of socioeconomic acceleration, is a truly crucial stage in the life of our country. The integral nature of our social system is being enhanced, the close interrelationship

between economic, social, and spiritual progress is growing stronger, and the scale and complexity of the processes of communist building are increasing. The new society grows and develops not spontaneously but as a result of the people's conscious efforts directed by their political vanguard. Consequently, the importance of effective political leadership and of consciously influencing the course of acceleration increases.

The party's leading influence permeates all spheres of our life. And it cannot be otherwise in the conditions of an integral system of real socialism and the increasingly complex interrelation and interdependence between economic, political, social, and educational factors and processes which require scientific management.

The upsurge in the creative activeness of the masses and their extensive involvement in the management of production and administration of state and public affairs are also inseparably bound up with enhanced party influence.

The deepening of socialist self-management and the further democratization of society demand, on the one hand, that the masses' activity is developed and encouraged, and on the other hand that the whole gamut of diverse social interests is taken into account and harmonized. Neither is possible without the active participation of the party.

The elaboration of the long-term strategy for the country's development is based on the conclusions of Marxist-Leninist theory, on the profound interpretation of the practice of communist building, and on a quest for scientifically substantiated and prompt answers to the questions raised by life. This was graphically reflected in the elaboration of the innovative concept of acceleration and the clarification and enrichment of the theoretical principles concerning the ways of achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet society.

The enhancement of the party's role in the country's progress is also tied up with spiritual and ideological processes, namely the enhancement of the working people's consciousness and the eradication of the vestiges of petit bourgeois mentality and morality and of all deviations from the norms of the socialist ways of life.

A fundamentally new element among the factors which determine the enhancement of the CPSU's leading role that is recorded in the documents of the 27th congress is the organic link between these questions the and changes which are taking place in the international arena. The increasing complexity of the situation in the foreign policy sphere determines the CPSU's historical mission in international affairs and in the elaboration of the peace-loving course aimed at ensuring the country's security, curbing aggressive forces, and delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The party is becoming an increasingly active force, in international politics so to speak, it has, after all, produced most important initiatives aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and strengthening peace on earth and in space. The 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the extensive program for creating a comprehensive system of international security set forth in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress serve as vivid confirmation of this.

In short, the present time and its problems and concerns dictate the further intensification of the party's influence on the state of affairs inside the country and the improvement of the situation in the world.

The law-governed enhancement of the CPSU's leading role was also vividly demonstrated in the course of the 27th party congress proceedings. The entire spirit of the congress and its documents and materials are the practical embodiment of the CPSU's leading and directing activity in all spheres of Soviet society's life and of its active stance in the international arena.

The party can successfully implement the new tasks only if it itself is in the process of continual development. Proceeding from Marxist-Leninist theory and its own rich historical experience, the CPSU is enhancing the scientific substantiation of its policy, boosting the human factor in every way, strengthening the unity between ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational, and economic work, and waging an uncompromising struggle against all manifestations of stagnation.

The CPSU regards the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the renewal of society's material and technical base, the transfer of the national economy to an intensive footing, the improvement of social relations, the implementation of a strong social policy, and the education of harmoniously developed individuals as the main task in its leading and directing work.

There are many examples of this kind of guiding influence being exercized by party organizations on the course of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the implementation of social programs. Places where positive experience in party leadership has been accumulated were cited at the congress. They included Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Latvia, Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts, and other parts of the country. However, this restructuring has taken place far from everywhere.

The party endeavors to see and assess the state of Soviet society in its entirety, with all its progressive and negative trends. The 27th CPSU Congress presented a remarkable "lesson in truth," an example of efforts, proceeding from principled class positions, to grasp a complex situation and objectively assess achievements, difficulties, and contradictions. While duly appreciating what has been achieved, we want to advance more swiftly on a qualitatively new basis. Complacency goes against the very nature of the Communist Party, against the very nature of socialist society.

Experience indicates that even the best scientific concepts and slogans which objectively reflect the natural needs of social development do not produce the desired results if they are not backed up by active organizational, ideological and political education work among the masses. having drawn up the strategy of acceleration, the party is focusing efforts on the practical organization of this matter, on the deployment of cadres, and the restructuring of the activity of all its components. The main task

now is to guide society toward the practical implementation of the party's general line and to mobilize the people's entire creative potential for this purpose.

"The current stage, the stage of the qualitative transformation of society, demands new efforts, from the party and all its organizations, principledness in assessing their own work, efficiency and selflessness," the resolution of the 27th congress says. "The further enhancement of the party's leading role and the intensification of its influence on the activity of all the components of socialist society will be promoted by the consistent implementation of the provisions contained in the new edition of the CPSU Program, and the party statutes which embody and develop the bolshevik principles of party building and of the style and methods of party work and the ideological and moral norms of Communists' conduct elaborated by V.I. Lenin and proven in practice."

The Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other congress documents clearly define the ways and means of enhancing the party's leading role within the political system of Soviet society. The party itself is the highest form of a self-governing sociopolitical organization and acts as the leading force and main guarantor of the development of socialist self-management. By developing democracy within the party and enhancing the activeness of Communists who work in all components of the political system, the CPSU channels in the right direction the process of the deepening of self-management and broadening of participation of the masses, of every citizen, in the country's affairs. However, the party does not administer society directly, it does not supplant the state. This was stated with the utmost emphasis at the congress. The CPSU believes that it is essential to scrupulously respect the specific functions of party, state, and social organs, to efficiently coordinate their work, and to eradicate manifestations of bureaucracy, deception, and infringements of party and state discipline.

By the entire structure of its internal life, which is based on the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, the party is setting up an example of creativeness, democratism, initiative, collectivism, and comradeship. It is possible to say that our socialist society's broad democracy begins with democracy within the party, with the free and open discussion of all vital problems. And even the exercise of the party's leading role itself is inseparable from the "intensification," so to speak, of internal party life, the strengthening of the unity of the CPSU's ranks, and the galvanization of every Communist.

The ways and means of improving internal party life are well known and proven in practice. They are the strict observance of the rights and obligations laid down in the statutes, of Leninist norms, and style of work of Communists and party collectives, prevention of discrepancies between words and deeds, greater effectiveness of criticism and self-criticism, the creation of a healthy atmosphere of comradeship and mutual assistance, and the firm establishment of collectivism and efficiency.

The statutes' stipulations that Communists must display a high sense of responsibility and exercise their vanguard role in production and public and daily life acquire a new content. It should be noted that even the statutes of the Communist League which were drafted with the active participation of the founders of Marxism proclaimed the principle that the Communists' way of life and work must accord with the aims of the struggle, with the Communists' obligation to display "revolutionary energy." (Footnote) (K. Marx and F. Engels: *Works*, Vol 4, p 524) Communists are regarded as an example in everything — the way they work and the way they behave. **The Communists' vanguard role does not exist in general terms, it is expressed in practical deeds**, the Central Committee Political Report said. In this context, the demands made on every party member concerning his attitude toward public duty and the fulfillment of party decisions, and the requirement that they must present an honest and clean image are growing.

The processes which are taking place in all spheres of society's life have shown that it is necessary rigorously to Leninist principles in the selection, placement, and education of cadres. At the same time, the replacement of a certain section of cadres which is currently under way is not a sign of some kind of critical situation. It is a natural process of renewal in the course of which the party adheres to the Leninist principles of combining enhanced exactingness toward cadres with a caring attitude toward them.

The creative and bold approach to raising and resolving pressing problems, the principled intolerance of shortcomings, and the endeavor to enhance the Communists' vanguard role are evidence of a qualitatively new level of the effectiveness of the CPSU's leading role. All this enriches the Leninist teaching on the party of the new type and its creative mission in building communism.

In proclaiming its strategic course toward accelerating the country's economic and social development, the party has confirmed that its policy is geared to ensuring the welfare of the working people. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress indicate particularly clearly that our party is truly a part of the people, acts invariably in the spirit of high responsibility toward the people, it constantly broadens and deepens its links with the broadest masses of the working people, and lives for their needs and concerns. And the people reciprocate with vigorous support for its policy and its general line. In this support, in the indestructible unity of the party and the people, lies the most important and essential precondition for the enhancement of its leading role and the guarantee of the implementation of all our plans.

Collection of CPSU Congress Material Published

LD141712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Summary] The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has put out a collection called *The Materials of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union* [Materialy 27-ogo Syezda Kommunisticheskoy Partii Sovetskogo Soyuza], comprising the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee; the congress decision on the new edition of the CPSU Program and the amendments to its rules, and the texts of these documents as ratified by the congress; the congress resolution on the Political Report, the report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and the report of the Credentials Commission; Comrade Ryzhkov's report on the main orientations of the USSR's eco-

nomic and social development in 1986-1990 and through the year 2000; the decision of the party forum on the main orientations of the country's development and the text of this document as ratified by the congress; the composition of the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and also informational reports on the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Gorbachev's speech at the closing of the congress, as well as other materials.

Dissident Pastor Gets 5 More Years in Prison

AU101912 Paris AFP in English 1907 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, April 10 (AFP) — Pastor Pyotr Rumachik, imprisoned vice-president of the Soviet Baptist Church, has been sentenced to an additional five years in a Siberian labor camp, Sweden's Slav Mission announced here Thursday. The mission said it had received information that 54-year-old Mr. Rumachik, married, with five children, was sentenced by a Soviet court last February "for saying that religious freedom does not exist in the Soviet Union and for breaking labor camp regulations."

Mr. Rumachik was to have been freed in August from a labor camp after serving five years for "anti-Soviet activities," which included maintaining links with Western "anti-Soviet elements."

The Soviet Baptist Church, a clandestine organisation, has some 100,000 members, 170 of whom are in custody, the mission said. The Slav Mission is an ecumenical organisation considered well-informed about the problems of Christians in Eastern Europe.

Uzbek Water Shortage, Irrigation Problems Cited

Party, Government Decision

GF131633 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Summary] "The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on the concrete measures required for the struggle made against water shortage and for improving water supply to irrigated lands. The decision noted that rainfall in the main [word indistinct] region within the republic's territories from October to March was 50-70 percent of the normal amount. In fact, it was 2-2.5 times less than those in 1984 and 1985.

"Regardless of the water shortage, the necessary measures have not been taken everywhere in the republic. Wastage of water has been allowed in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, as well as in the Bukhara and Kashka-Darya Oblasts. A number of rayons in the republic have failed to successfully employ the agro-industrial measures required for preserving water.

"The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers advised the oblast and rayon party committees, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the rayon soviet executive committees, and the Uzbek SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, including the organs affiliated to it, to take the necessary agro-industrial measures on time and to secure the proper use and supply of water."

Joint Meeting Held

GF131844 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Summary] "The successful and timely use of irrigation water to acquire abundant quantities of yield from (?cotton) and other agricultural products and the employment of measures designed to prevent wastage of water constitute the (?priority) task of the (?agricultural domain). This was the theme discussed in the joint meeting held by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction, and the main trust for sovkhoz construction. The meeting discussed the tasks of the water resources organizations as derived from the results of the work carried out during the first quarter of 1986 and from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party congress.

"Significant attention was focused on the use of drinking water resources and on the need to employ modern methods in irrigation to acquire a high yield from each hectare of land with less water."

The meeting also discussed modern forms of organizing work and criticized departments which have unsuccessfully used the work force of the brigades.

"Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the joint meeting. Meanwhile, Comrades Antonov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, participated in the work of the convocation."

Uzbek Party Bureau Criticizes Railways Situation

GF101636 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Summary] "In its regular meeting, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed matters concerning the work of the Central Asian Railway Administration's party committee aimed at employing the experience of the Belorussian railway workers for organizing the work of the Central Asian Railway collective with a view to rendering it more successful. The (?railway) party committee and the other party organizations are making a slow effort in reorganizing the forms and methods applied in their work. They have not fully used the experience of the Belorussian railway collective. The effort concerning the improvement of the use of the main funds has not produced appropriate results."

Work is being arbitrarily abandoned by individuals and transportation vehicles are remaining idle due to deficiencies in the organization of work concerning the transportation of goods and passengers. The party organization has not been demanding enough on the leading cadres for achieving the required final results.

"Not all of the Central Asian Railway sectors have been electrified and each and every sector requires significant repairs. Meanwhile, work is continuing to automatize the handling of the transportation of goods and passengers. (?Deficiencies) are emerging in the work to set up automatic equipment and [word indistinct]. Work discipline in the collectives is weak."

The ways and means of facilitating the use of the sources of energy are not being properly utilized. Meanwhile, party control over the weighing of goods and over transportation is weak.

"The leading officials and the trade union committee of the railway network are making little use of the experience gained by the Belorussian railway workers regarding the improvement of control work under the new economic conditions. They have not been carrying out organizational work on a wide scale for explaining the objectives and tasks of the experiment being conducted in the fields. Sufficient concern is not being attached to safeguarding the work of the [word indistinct] and improving their production and living conditions. The funds allocated for this purpose are not being used. The work of the livelihood services organizations is [words indistinct]."

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recommended that the Central Asian Railway party committee take resolute measures to remove existing shortcomings and increase the pace of the work of railway factories aimed at employing modern technical and technological methods. The party committee was advised to utilize the contemporary experience of the railway factories in the Belorussian SSR and consolidate the work aimed at realizing the important economic experiment. The conditions required for positive creativity must be created in work collectives everywhere to facilitate their work in drawing up their production plans and employing modern work methods.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also discussed the most important measures for preventing the wastage of water and improving water supply to irrigated lands. Due to the negative winter and spring conditions, a serious situation exists in the republic's water resources domain. Compared with last year, the level of the republic's running streams is lower. In view of this, the party, soviet, and economic organs, and the primary party organizations and all the workers employed in the agro-industrial field were advised to channel all their strength and effort to prevent wastage of water and to take the required measures for acquiring abundant quantities of agricultural yield.

The bureau also discussed and approved the measures taken by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee for removing deficiencies and realizing its critical observations. It assigned concrete tasks to the republic's party organs, ministries, and administrations in that regard.

The bureau discussed the work carried out by the republic's commission concerned with organizing the vacation of youths. It also discussed other matters related to the guidance given to the development of the economic field and to other fields. Relevant decisions were adopted on the matters discussed.

Moldavian Party Plenum Discusses Congress

PM111423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[Report by B. Yevladov under the rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress": "Establishing the New"]

[Text] Moldavia — Moldavian labor collectives have a considerable number of good deeds to their credit. The republic's industrial enterprises fulfilled the plan for the first quarter of this year relating to production output by 103.5 percent, the production growth rate reached 8.6 percent, and that of labor productivity reached 5.5 percent. The quarterly targets for sale to the state of all types of livestock products were met. In past years all this would have been considered a major success. Disruptions in the work of individual sectors of the economy and laggard rayons and enterprises could remain in its shadow. Now evaluation is far stricter.

Participants in the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum — it discussed the tasks of party organizations stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions — concentrated their attention on critically analyzing the state of affairs. The report delivered by S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches highlighted reserves and evaluated achievements at the start of the new 5-year plan as only the first contribution to realization of its plans.

Participants in the plenum devoted particular attention to questions of reconstructing the republic's national economy on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements and restructuring the economic mechanism and the management system. It was noted that essential reequipping of production is still only slowly developing. The republic's Gosplan and a number of ministries and Communist Party Central Committee departments which have been unable to concentrate forces in priority areas of accelerating scientific and technical progress were criticized.

Product quality was spoken of with concern at the plenum. Since the beginning of the year the republican administration of the State Committee for Standards has prohibited the manufacture of several dozen obsolete products. Year after year it rejects a considerable proportion of footwear manufactured by enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry. The causes are well known, but effective measures to rectify the situation have not been taken either by Minister G. Zhitnyuk or by the party committees of the ministry and enterprises.

Dissatisfaction was voiced from the plenum rostrum at the unwarrantedly weak links between science institutions and practical work. Thus, several science and production associations have been set up in Moldavia's agro-industrial complex. Some of them have made a worthy name for themselves, contributing to the successful development of various sectors of agriculture. But only some. Horticulturists in the republic have not felt the effect of the "Kodru" science and production association headed by its general director, A. Vylku. In the many years it has been in operation, the association has simply been unable to propose a

reliable system of horticulture, irrigation, and protection of long-established plantations. But even available experience has not yet forged paths into every field. One farm in six commits breaches of technological requirements and the harvest of corn, for example, is only half the republic average.

Participants in the discussion attached particular significance to restructuring in organizational party, ideological, and educational work. Today we cannot operate in the old way, in accordance with old patterns. The Moldavian SSR Gosplan must concentrate forces on carrying out the strategic task of accelerating socioeconomic development.

The speakers demanded radical improvement in the activity of finance and credit organs. At present they clearly take insufficient account of reserves for reducing prime production costs and subject plans to amendment, as a result of which the losses incurred by laggards are covered by those work well. Gosbank institutions have not renounced their formal approach to issuing loans. The real task is to create the economic conditions for production development of a cost-conscious nature.

The plenum devoted serious attention to questions of monitoring fulfillment of adopted decisions. Unfortunately, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee has not set an example of persistency here. During the last 5-year period it adopted 11 resolutions on questions relating to developing land reclamation and improving the use of irrigated lands, including 3 since the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work style and methods of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. And what has happened? Plans for land reclamation have remained unfulfilled and the productivity of irrigated fields is low.

During the period of holding the precongress report and election campaign communist exactingness substantially increased. It is important, the speakers said, to continue increasing the demands made on cadres and to develop criticism and self-criticism as an effective means of rectifying and preventing errors. Party principle is not a seasonal thing, it is a weapon for daily use. But in a number of party organizations exactingness still frequently cedes place to veneration for officialdom. Until recently, for example, V. Dobynde, former administrator of affairs of the republic's Council of Ministers, was not subjected to monitoring. He clearly abused this fact. Similar cases have not yet been eliminated.

The plenum passed a resolution outlining a clear-cut program of action to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the plans for socioeconomic development.

Reportage on Leaders' Appearances, Speeches

Dolgikh at Petroleum Meeting

LD122051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] An extended meeting of the Collegium of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and Committee of the Trade Union of the Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers Union Central Committee Presidium took place today in Moscow. The tasks of petroleum worker collectives in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. Comrade Dinkov, minister of the petroleum industry, gave a report.

The need was stressed at the meeting to mobilize all existing reserves in order to raise the sector to the planned level of work, and to fulfill unconditionally the tasks of 1986 and of the 5-Year Plan as a whole. Particular attention was paid to the development of the scientific and technological progress in the petroleum industry and the unconditional fulfilling of the tasks in the construction of housing and social, cultural and consumer facilities.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Razumovskiy at Komsomol Plenum

LD122056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] An exacting, critical discussion on ways to reorganize work and increase the fighting spirit of all Komsomol sections took place at the plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee today which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of Komsomol organizations in fulfilling its decisions. The plenum expressed the support of Soviet youth for the party's strategic course for the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country and the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the strengthening of peace on the planet. The report by Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and other speeches spoke of the need to increase the activeness of each Komsomol member in fulfilling the large-scale tasks set by the party and the resolute overcoming of shortcomings in Komsomol work. Plenum participants stressed that Komsomol members and youth would give their strength, knowledge, and energy to the practical realization of the party's innovative plans.

Specific measures for the strengthening of all organizational and educational activities of the Komsomol were determined in light of the demands of the party forum. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

Mishin Addresses Komsomol Plenum

LD130439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Report delivered by Viktor Maksimovich Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, on 12 April at the 12th plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee in Moscow; from the "Yunost" program — recorded]

[Excerpt] Social and economic acceleration dictates the necessity to determine precisely and strictly the functions of the Komsomol in the sphere of material production. We must reject decisively the faulty practice by several Komsomol committees of duplicating the work of economic organs, by helping them out, and of distracting certain workers with functions not proper to the

Komsomol. We must develop in every Komsomol organization an approach whereby in every affair, great or small, it sees first and foremost the educative aspect. Finally, it is time for Komsomol committees to reject the duplication of trade unions' work in questions of organizing competition. Great moral damage is caused by the practice of useless organizers forcing young people to copy out on carbon paper socialist pledges which have been lying for ages in the trade union committee. It is time to put an end to this, comrades.

It is the duty of the Komsomol and all its detachments to make a worthy contribution to the creation of the material and energy basis for acceleration in Siberia and the Far East. Today we know in which directions and how we need to act. But the list of unresolved problems of shock Komsomol construction sites — and not only those situated east of the Urals but also in other regions of the country — still remains extensive.

For many years, at the all-union shock Komsomol construction sites of the Minsitry of Power and Electrification, the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel and energy complexes, Atommash, Permskaya state regional electrical power plant, and TETS-3 in Khabarovsk Kray, there have been serious shortcomings in the organization of labor. The collectives of Komsomols and young people often stand idle. There is a serious shortage of accomodation and cultural and leisure facilities. The measures taken by the ministry — let's not beat around the bush — are half-hearted. They do not solve the problem as a whole. This approach we consider to be a direct undermining of the very idea of shock Komsomol construction sites, a manifestation of consumerism, callousness and indifference toward young people. We are not demanding that the young people be pampered. But to demand that economic managers should create conditions according to their contract obligations is our right and our duty. This is one of the most important tasks of the Komsomol committees and of the staff of the Komsomol central committees at the shock Komsomol sites.

It must be admitted in all openness that the makeup of detachments of volunteers needs to be significantly improved. It is essential to do this work in such a way that where the detachments are made up a rigorous selection procedure should be organized, along with professional training for the job, putting together the brigades and production collectives.

The restructuring of the Komsomol's work in organizing the patronage of capital construction demands that shortcomings be decisively uprooted. For example, throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan period, plans for appeals for voluntary work were regularly not fulfilled by the Komsomol Central Committee of Kazakhstan, headed by Comrade Abdrakhmanov; of Tajikistan, headed by Comrade Sultanov; of Kursk, headed by Comrade Solovyev; and several other Komsomol oblast committees. The Komsomol Central Committee Bureau has confirmed the plans for appeals for voluntary work on all-union shock Komsomol sites, but already some Komsomol workers are addressing requests to the Komsomol central committee to reuse these plans downward. Two [word indistinct] weeks ago, Tazhbambayev, first secretary of the Kalmyk Oblast committee of the Komsomol, citing objective difficulties, informed workers of the Komsomol Central Committee that not even 50 envoys of the republic would go out as part of the all-union detachment. And this happened when, in answer to the shock ticket [as heard] action, more than 100 requests had come from young men and women in Kalmykia, wanting to go out to shock sites in Western Siberia and the Far East.

Nikonov at Land Reclamation Meeting

LD122347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An extended sitting of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources took place in Moscow today. Comrade Nikonov spoke at the sitting.

Murakhovskiy Chairs Conservation Session

PM141002 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for the Environment"]

[Text] A routine session of the Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium was held on 9 April.

The commission examined the nature conservation section of the USSR Gosplan's draft State Plan for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the State Committee for Science and Technology's report on the plan for scientific research work in that sphere. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to finalize this section of the draft plan on the basis of the tasks of further intensifying nature conservancy activity in our country set by the 27th congress.

The session was chaired by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Vorotnikov, Aliyev at RSFSR Forum

LD121642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] A republican conference today considered the tasks of the soviet and economic bodies of the RSFSR, the further improvement of the production of consumer goods, the improvement of their quality, and the development of the services sector in the light of the decisions of the 27th party congress.

It was commented that measures have been taken recently to develop the manufacture of consumer goods, to renew the range of products, and to satisfy more fully the demand of the population for manufactured service products. However, many enterprises are still not coping with the tasks set on the manufacture of products, while the range of products and their quality do not correspond to the increased demands of the population.

Commercial services and public nutrition require further improvement. The need was stressed for the unconditional fulfillment of the comprehensive program of the development of production and the improvement of the quality of consumer goods and the services sector.

Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the conference. Comrade Aliyev, member of the Cpsu Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; department chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee; and responsible staff members of ministries and departments took part in the work of conference.

Shcherbitskiy at Ukraine Council

AU141014 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] A session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers was held on 7 April with the participation of oblispolkom chairmen and Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkom chairmen. The session discussed the tasks of the republic's administrative and economic organizations stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses and of the March 1986 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and measures for implementing these decisions. A.P. Lyashko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a report.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers endorsed measures for organizing the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and delivered a speech.

Participating in the session was V.A. Sologub, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Centrai Committee Politburo and chairman of the Trade Union Council.

Mesyats at Moscow Soviet Session

LD130335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The tasks set by the party congress require a change of work style from the administrative bodies; creative initiative and efficiency must become the standard of activity of each soviet of people's deputies. This has been stressed today at the session of the Moscow Oblast Soviet, which was examining the tasks ensuing from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The session also discussed the fulfillment of the electors' mandates by the deputies. Comrade Mesyats, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom, took part in the work of the session.

Usmankhodzhayev Visits Karshi

GF090725 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The representative of the members of the electorate and Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, held talks in Karshi city, the capital of Kashka Darya Oblast, on 8 April. In his address, Usmankhodzhayev explained in detail the tasks of the republic's workers related to realizing the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. In particular, he discussd matters concerning the workers of Karshi city. Upgrading the economy of Karshi city requires further consolidating the work of the people's deputies soviets, improving transportation work in the city, and consolidating order and discipline.

The meeting emphasized the requirement of successful and fruitful work on the part of each individual to successfully realize the plans drawn up the the 27th CPSU Congress.